

Catalog of r

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The torpedo was manufactured by the Dagdizel plant (Kaspiysk, Dagestan) until 1978; a total of 73 torpedoes were produced.



Use of the VTT-1 torpedo from the Ka-25PLS anti-submarine helicopter (aviaru.rf).

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★★★★★

Air-launched anti-submarine rocket torpedo. Developed by a cooperation of enterprises headed by NIIPGM (later renamed to GNPP "Region", now part of the Tactical Missile Armament Corporation) on the basis of and in parallel with the [APR-2](#) torpedo. Chief Designer - M. Lisichko. Development began in 1969. During the development process, the project was repeatedly adjusted and eventually entered State testing as the "Orel-M". Development of the torpedo was completed in 1990. The APR-3 "Orel-M" torpedo was accepted into service in 1991 (in 1990 according to other data).



APR-3EUD torpedo on display at the IMDS-2003 exhibition, St. Petersburg (photo by A.V. Karpenko, "Nevsky Bastion").

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 16.02.2011 21:34:17

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RAT-52

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

RAT-52

RAT-52M

★★★★

Aircraft anti-ship high-altitude straight-running rocket torpedo. Development was started by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR at the Research Institute-1 of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Machine Building in 1947. The prototype of the rocket torpedo was the [RT-45](#) underwater rocket . After the development team was transferred to the Research Institute-2 of the USSR Ministry of Aviation Industry, the design of the torpedo was continued there under the D-44/A-2 theme. Chief Designer - G.Ya.Dillon, Deputy - V.P.Golikov (since 1958, after the death of G.Ya.Dillon, he was appointed Chief Designer). Sea trials of the experimental batch of RAT-52 torpedoes began in 1947. Several Tu-2T torpedo bombers adapted for the use of jet-propelled torpedoes with a suspension under the center section were produced for the tests by order of the USSR Ministry of Aviation Industry No. 782 of 14.12.1946. The experimental batch of RAT-52 torpedoes was produced by Plant No. 500 of the USSR Ministry of Aviation Industry (Moscow) in 1949-1950. The first torpedo launches from the Tu-2T were made in 1949. After that, the production of pre-production batches and serial production of RAT-52 torpedoes was transferred to Plant No. 466 "Krasny Oktyabr" (Leningrad). The RAT-52 torpedoes were equipped and factory tested at the plant's branches in Feodosia (Crimea) and Lisiy Nos (Leningrad Region). Factory tests were completed in 1950. State tests of the RAT-52 were conducted in 1952. The rocket torpedo was accepted into service on February 4, 1953. In 1953, the torpedo entered service with [the Il-28T](#) and [Tu-14T](#) torpedo bombers .



RAT-52 rocket torpedo suspension on Il-28T. 759th Torpedo Aviation Regiment, Khabarovo airfield, 19.05.1970 (photo - G.S. Shutov, <http://www.bellabs.ru/Fotab/>).

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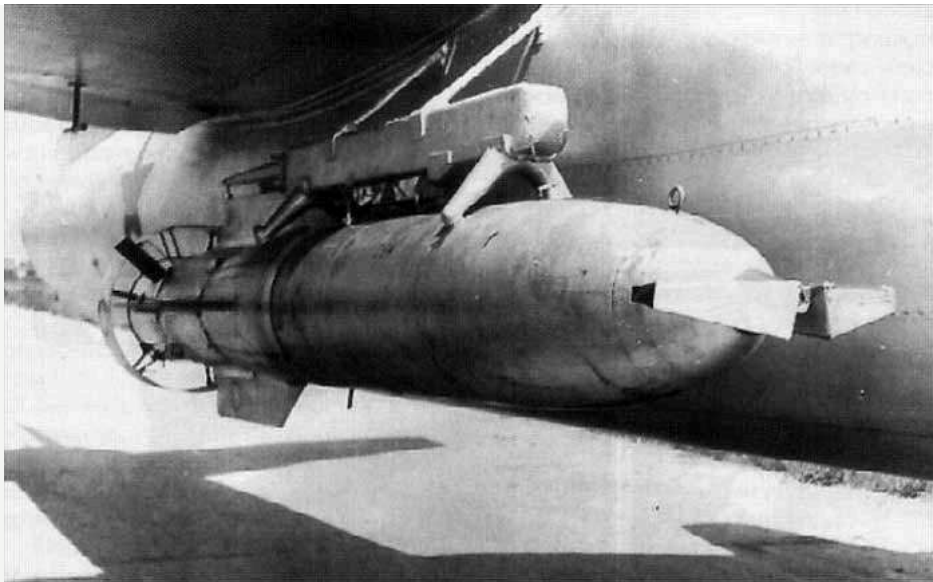
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RAT-52 torpedo on the suspension unit under the Il-28T (Artemyev A. Wings over the sea. // Aviation and Cosmonautics. No. 10 / 2006).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 18.01.2009 00:02:16

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APR-2 Hawk

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

APR-2 "Yastreb" / "Yastreb-M"

APR-2E "Yastreb-E"



Aircraft anti-submarine rocket torpedo. Developed by a cooperation of enterprises headed by GNPP "Region" (NIII, Tomsk NIIEM, Leningrad Research Institute "Poisk", Design Bureau of the Petrovsky Plant, Perm NPO named after Kirov, Moscow Research Institute "Kvant") on the basis of [APR-1](#). Chief Designer M. Lisichko. Sea trials of the torpedo began in 1969. State trials of the torpedo with the "Yastreb-M" control system were completed in 1976. In the same year, the torpedo under the name APR-2 was accepted into service. The first mention of the APR-2 in the press - 1992.





APR-2 torpedo at the military equipment exhibition at Knevichi airfield, Far East, April 9, 2012 (<http://quick-spinch.livejournal.com> , <http://bulat-dragon.livejournal.com>).



APR-2 air-launched anti-submarine missile (<http://www.airwar.ru>).



APR-2 "Yastreb-M" air-launched rocket torpedo. Elizovo airfield, Kamchatka, Air Force Day, August 15, 2010 (photo by A.A. Piragis, <http://www.fotopetrovskiy.ru>)

UMGT-1 / AT-3 Orlan

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

UMGT-1 "Waterfall"

UMGT-1 "Orlan" / AT-3 / product 297

UMGT-1 "Wind"

UMGT-1 "Rastrub-B"

UMGT-1 "Dukat-2"

UMGT-1M / UMG-1ME

★★★★

Universal small-sized anti-submarine torpedo, homing. Developed by NPO Uran of the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry (TsNII Gidropribor) under the supervision of Chief Designer V.A. Levin. Torpedo tests were conducted on the submarine of Project 690 BRAVO. Adopted into service in 1981 as a warhead of the RPK-6 Vodopad anti-submarine missile system. Later, modifications of the torpedo were adopted for use in other missile systems, as well as for anti-submarine aviation. The torpedo is designed to destroy submarines in any position, transports and other unarmored ships. The UMG-1M modification was created by TsNII Gidropribor after 1991.

UMGT-1 torpedo, equipment exhibition at Knevichi airfield, Far East, April 9, 2012 (<http://quick-spinch.livejournal.com>).Il-38 and UMG-1 torpedo. Elizovo airfield, Kamchatka, Air Fleet Day, August 15, 2010 (photo by A.A. Piragis, <http://www.fotopetropavlovsk.ru>)UMGT-1 torpedo (<http://forums.airbase.ru>).



UMGT-1ME torpedo (Proshkin S., Marinin V. Russian torpedo weapons. // Military parade. No. 3 / 1997).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 18.01.2009 00:33:06

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MTT

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

"Malyshka" / MTT

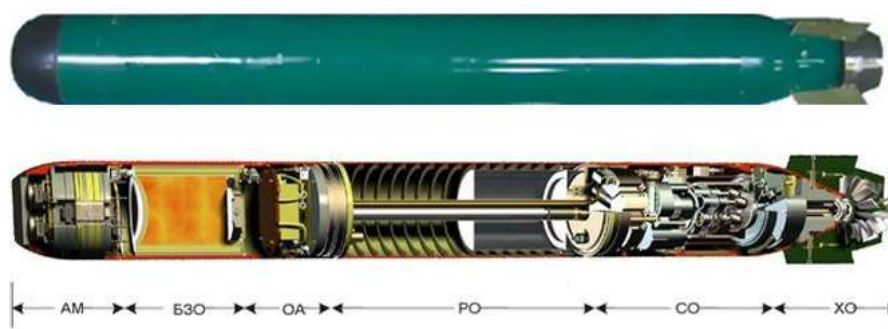
Complex "Paket" / "Paket-NK"

★★★

Small-sized thermal anti-submarine torpedo / torpedo-component of the "Paket" complex. Development of the torpedo was started in 2001 jointly by the Research Institute "Morteploekhnika", GNPP "Region" and the plant "Dagdizel" (Kaspiysk). The lead developer is GNPP "Region", the Research Institute "Morteploekhnika" ensured the creation of the energy-propulsion module of the torpedo. The name of the research work on the development of the torpedo is "Malyshka". According to official descriptions, the torpedo can be used not only against submarines, but also against surface ships. The torpedo is used by surface ships, submarines, as part of anti-submarine missile systems, and from aircraft carriers. As of 2010, the torpedo is offered for export.



MTT torpedo (<http://www.oborona.ru>).



MTT torpedo and its layout: AM - hardware model, BZO - combat charging compartment, OA - adaptation compartment, RO - tank compartment, SO - power compartment, HO - tail compartment (<http://www.gidropribor.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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APR-1 Condor

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

APR-1 "Condor"

★★★

Aircraft anti-submarine missile / rocket torpedo. Developed by GSKB-47. In order to study the features of the jet engine operation under water, NII-1 of the USSR Ministry of Defense conducted a series of experiments in August 1958 near Feodosia using a special vessel GSK-17. Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 1111-463 issued in 1960 "On anti-submarine defense means" provided for the creation of an anti-submarine missile. Lead developer - GSKB-47, control system developer - TsNII-173 (TsNIIAG). Chief Designer - S.S. Berezhkov (since 1964 - A.I. Zarubin), deputies - A.V. Minaev and A.A. Otmakhov. Development began in 1960 with the transfer of some specialists from NII-1 to GSKB-47. At the same time, the GSKB-47 was developing the Purga anti-submarine missile, which used similar technical solutions. In 1964, work on both projects was suspended and resumed in 1965 only on the Kondor air-launched missile.

Tests of the Kondor missile were conducted at a test site near Feodosia on the Black Sea. In order to complete the development of the missile, the USSR Council of Ministers issued a Decree on May 14, 1969, establishing the Research Institute of Applied Hydrodynamics (NIIPGM - later renamed GNPP Region) on the basis of GSKB-47 and NII-24 (the developer of the high-speed anti-submarine rocket torpedo for submarines). State tests of the Kondor missile were completed in 1970 and the missile was accepted into service on June 29, 1971 under the name APR-1. Production of prototypes until 1965 was

carried out at the Dagdizel plant (Kaspiysk, Dagestan), after 1965, including serial production for the Navy from 1969 to 1977, was carried out at the Sibselmash plant (Novosibirsk) NPO Region.



Rocket torpedo APR-1 "Condor" (<http://my-weapon.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 18.01.2009 00:23:56

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AT-1 / PLAT-1

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)

AT-1 / PLAT-1 / product 242

AT-1M / AT-1MV (helicopter version)

AT-1E / product 242E (export mod.)

★★★

Aircraft anti-submarine torpedo. The PLAT-1 torpedo was developed at NII-400 (TsNII Gidropribor) in accordance with the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers N 111-463 "On the creation of new models of anti-submarine weapons" dated October 13, 1960. Chief Designer - P.V. Matveyev (*source - Gusev.R*), according to other sources - A.G. Belyakov. The preliminary design of individual units of the motion control system began in 1959. Two torpedo variants were developed on the basis of SET-40 - aircraft and helicopter - differences in the parachute braking system - helicopter variant - 2 x 2.5 sq.m parachute, aircraft - stabilizing parachute 0.6 sq.m and braking parachute 5.4 sq.m. Testing of the torpedo began on Lake Ladoga in 1961 and continued in the Black Sea. During testing in the Black Sea, a specially converted submarine target project 613 was used - the submarine propellers were covered with a casing, and the hull was covered with a protective wooden covering.

It was accepted into service in 1962 (in 1963 according to other sources) under the name AT-1. Production of torpedoes was carried out by the Dagdizel plant (Kaspiysk). In 1969, near Cape Chauda on the Black Sea, research tests were conducted on the paired use of AT-1 torpedoes from Be-12 aircraft. Serial production of the torpedoes ceased in 1970, with a total of 925 torpedoes produced. Based on the AT-1M torpedo, the VTT-1 helicopter torpedo with remote control from hover mode was developed.



AT-1 torpedo in the Vladivostok Fortress Museum, Vladivostok (<http://www.vlad-fort.ru/>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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AT-2 / PLAT-2

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

AT-2 / PLAT-2 / product 255

AT-2M

AT-2U / AT-2UM "Metel" / product 280

★★★

Self-guided anti-submarine torpedo. Developed by the Central Research Institute Gidropribor (former Research Institute-400 KGS) under the supervision of V.S. Osipov. The PLAT-2 torpedo was developed in accordance with the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 111-463 "On the creation of new models of anti-submarine weapons" dated October 13, 1960. The torpedo was created primarily to arm the new Il-38 anti-submarine aircraft. The torpedo was accepted into service in 1965 and was mass-produced by the Dagdizel plant (Kaspiysk, Dagestan). The modification for aircraft - AT2U - was accepted into service in 1973 and for the AT-2UM "Metel" anti-submarine missile systems was accepted into service in 1977. According to Artemyev, the torpedo was created using technologies and based on the Mk-46 torpedo (USA). Production of AT-2 torpedoes ceased in 1978, with a total of 975 torpedoes produced.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 18.01.2009 00:28:41

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TAN-53

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)**TAN-53**

Experimental low-range aircraft torpedo launching torpedo. The torpedo was developed by NII-400 (later renamed to TsNII Hidroprigor) since 1950. Chief Designer - V.A. Kalitayev (since 1954 - V.A. Polikarpov). Experimental torpedo models were produced by the S.M. Kirov Machine-Building Plant in Alma-Ata. The torpedo was created and tested in the summer of 1953 in Crimea. Improvements to the torpedo and testing were continued in 1954-1955. Development of the torpedo was stopped in May-June 1955, the technical documentation was transferred to the Lomonosov branch of NII-400 and used in the development of the [DBST](#) torpedo .

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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45-36AN/AM/VM

DATA FOR 2011 (standard replenishment)**45-36AN / 45-36ANU****45-36AM / 45-36MAN****45-36AVM / 45-36VM**

Aircraft anti-ship torpedoes of low-altitude (AN/AM) and high-altitude (VM) torpedo throwing. Adopted into service - AN - in 1939, ANU/AM/VM - after 1945. The ANU torpedo was developed in 1948, serial production - since 1949. The AN torpedo differs from the prototype (45-35N) by replacing two running modes with one and ensuring the indestructibility of the torpedo upon impact with the water. The 45-36AM and 45-36MAN torpedoes were accepted into service in 1950 and 1952 and were equipped with the SP-1 dive stabilizer and "ring". They were used as part of the armament of the [Il-28T](#) and [Tu-14T](#) torpedo bombers .



Preparing a 45-36VM (or MAN) high-altitude torpedo for suspension under Tu-14T, aircraft No. 24, Black Sea Fleet Air Force (Tu-14 - an aircraft with a complicated fate. // Aviation and Time. No. 6 / 2008).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

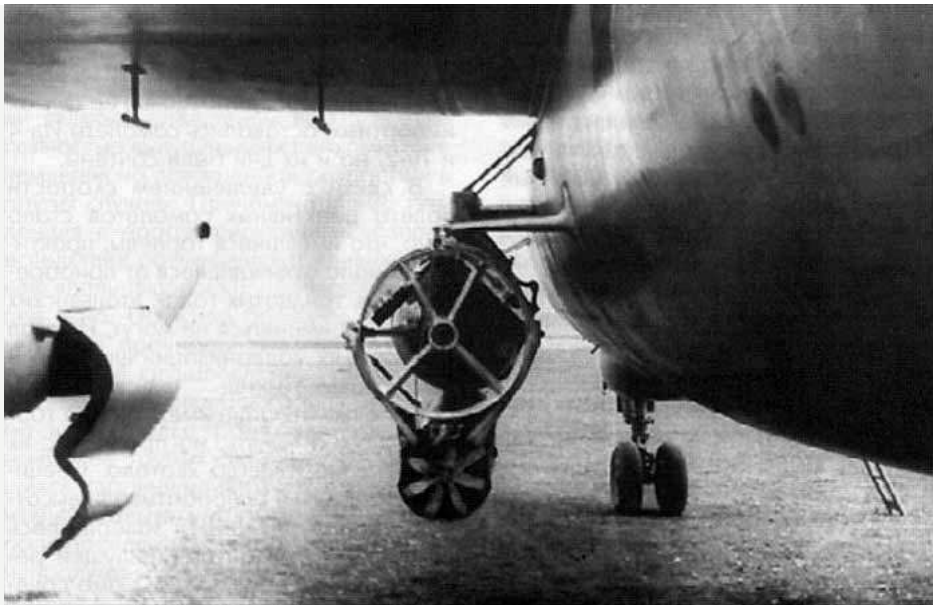
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45-54W

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment) 45-54VT Airborne anti-ship torpedo of high-altitude torpedo-throwing. The torpedo was developed by SKB-182 as a modernization of the [45-36AM](#) torpedo for jet aircraft with the equipment of a new two-parachute system VT-2 of stabilization and braking and aircraft maneuvering device APM. Chief designer - Grigoriev E.I., design of the high-altitude torpedo-throwing system - Alferov P.I., Presnyakov A.V. Adopted into service in 1954.





High-altitude torpedo-throwing torpedo 45-54VT on the Il-28T suspension (Artemyev A. Wings over the sea. // Aviation and Cosmonautics. No. 10 / 2006).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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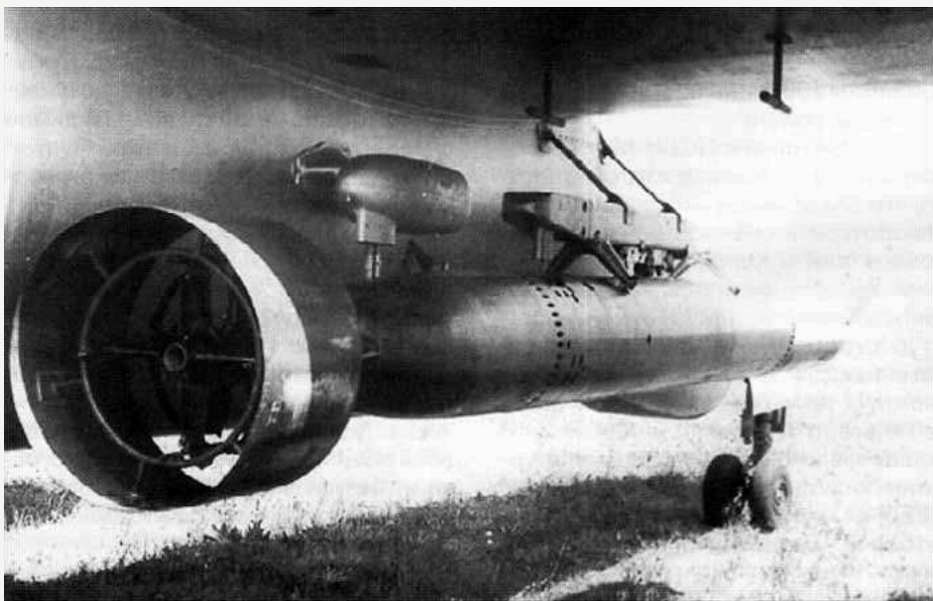
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45-56NT

DATA FOR 2011 (standard replenishment) 45-56NT



Low-altitude air-launched anti-ship torpedo without parachute. The torpedo was developed by SKB-182 as a modification of the [45-36MAN](#) torpedo for jet aircraft with a gyroscopic roll control system in the air with a dive stabilizer in the nose of the torpedo. Chief designer - E.I. Grigoriev, general design - V.F. Shushpanov. Adopted into service in 1956. Carrier - [Il-28T](#).



Low-altitude torpedo-throwing torpedo 45-56NT on the Il-28T suspension (Artemyev A. Wings over the sea. // Aviation and Cosmonautics. No. 10 / 2006).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 18.01.2009 00:16:35

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PLAT-3

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

PLAT-3



Anti-submarine aircraft torpedo. Development was carried out by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor" until 1968. Development is not complete.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.03.2011 23:25:46

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APSET-95

APSET-95

Aircraft anti-submarine guided torpedo. Adopted into service in 1995 (?). No other data (1997).

Sources:

1. Nikiforov A., Under the Wing of an Airplane. // Aeroplan. N 2, 4 / 1993.
2. Proshkin S., Marinin V., Russian Torpedo Weapons. // Military Parade. N 3 / 1997.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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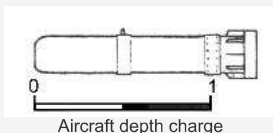
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S-3v (depth charge)

C-3v

Guided aviation depth bomb S3v ("ES-tri-V"). Adopted into service before 1995.

Carriers - Be-12 and Il-38 aircraft and Ka-25PL, Ka-27PL, Mi-14PL helicopters



Aircraft depth charge

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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